

[THURSDAY, August 17, 1769.]

NEW-YORK

O R,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



THE JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published 20th of July, 1769.
Flour at 19/ per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
14 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 14oz. for 2 Coppers.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	55. 00d.	Beef per Barrel	45. 00d.
Flour—	16s. 00d.	Pork	90s. 00d.
Brown Bread	16s. 00d.	Salt	2s. 00d.
West-India Rum	35. 10d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 00d.
New-England ditto	25. 5d.	Chocol. per Dob.	19s. 00d.
Muscovado Sugar	16s. 00d.	Bees Wax	1s. 8d.
Single refin'd ditto	15. 00d.	Nut Wood	30s. 00d.
Molasses	15. 10d.	Oak ditto	18s. 00d.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age	High- Water.	rises H M.	sets H M.	
THURSDAY	16	10	after 5	13 before 7
FRIDAY	17	11	5	14
SATURDAY	18	12	5	15
SUNDAY	19	1	5	16
MONDAY	20	2	5	17
TUESDAY	21	3	5	18
WEDNESDAY	22	4	5	19

Days 13 Hours 34 min. the 17th

CHARLES-TOWN, S. Carolina, June 9.
SO thoroughly are the Body of the Inhabitants
of this Province convinced of the Necessity of
entering into an Agreement,—that there were
no less than twenty-five of our Representatives, in
their private Capacities, amongst their first Signers
on Tuesday, to whom (though several Resolutions
of like Tendency, had been taken before in different
Divisions of the Country, which are now laid aside,
and the present plan adopted) may be ascribed the
Honour of taking the Lead in this most momentous
Affair: And although this Colony may, perhaps,
be the last on the Continent that has so openly come
into a Measure of this Sort, yet we are confident,
that notwithstanding the invidious Artifices of a
few, this Subscription will make as respectable an
Appearance as any in America; Numbers of the
Forms being already circulated, and most readily
acquiesced in, in all Parts of the Province.

On Monday last twenty-four of the Members of
the Commons House of Assembly of this Province,
elected in March last, met in General Assembly,
took the usual Oaths and their Seats, and unani-
mously chose the Honourable Peter Manigault,
Esq; for their Speaker; whom having presented the
next Day to the Governor, after approving their
Choice, his Excellency was pleased to open the
Session with the following SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons
House of Assembly,

HIS Majesty having been pleased to signify to
me, that it is not his Intention, that this
Province in general should any longer suffer, on
Account of the intemperate Resolutions of the late
Commons House of Assembly, by a Discontinuance
of the Meeting of their Representatives; I have ta-
ken the earliest Opportunity of calling you toge-
ther, for the necessary Dispatch of the public Bu-
siness, which I trust you will proceed upon, with
Prudence, Unanimity and Expedition.

Although there are several Matters that well de-
serve your serious Consideration, I cannot help
mentioning to you the Grievances that your Fel-
low-Subjects suffer in the interior Parts of this Pro-
vince, from the Want of an equal Distribution of
Justice, as a Matter that claims your immediate
Attention and Regard. As I have lately been an
Eye-Witness to the Distresses they labour under, I
earnestly recommend to you, to pursue such Mea-
sures, as will tend to relieve them; and in order to
ease your Deliberations on this Point, I will lay be-
fore you, Copies of the Report of the Lords Com-
missioners of Trade and Plantations, on the Bill
for establishing Circuit Courts in this Province,
passed some Time since, wherein you will see stated,
the Reasons, that operated against that Act's receiv-
ing the Royal Approbation.

I also recommend to you, to consider of some
Regulations, for carrying on the Trade between
this Province and the Indians; it having been un-
der no Regulation for these six Months past, and

some Disturbances have already happened be-
tween them and the Traders, which, if not attended
to in Time, may be productive of dangerous Con-
sequences.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons
House of Assembly,

I shall order the public Accounts to be laid be-
fore you, and desire that you will make Provision
for their Discharge.

Honourable Gentlemen,
Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons
House of Assembly,

The growing Interest of this Province, cannot
fail to raise the most pleasing Reflections, in the
Breast of every Well-wisher to its Prosperity; and
the late liberal Bounty granted by Parliament, on
the Importation of Silk from the Colonies, as it
flatters us with the Hopes of adding another valu-
able Staple to your Produce, it cannot fail to add
to the Gratitude, the many and great Benefactions
you have received, from your Mother-Country,
justly deserves: Let it be your Care to improve
the Advantages you enjoy; and, in every Measure
calculated to promote the true Welfare and Happi-
ness of the Province, you may rely on my Counte-
nance and Support.

June 27, 1769. C. G. MONTAGU.

On which he was addressed by both Houses, the
Council, in the usual Strain of Complaisance, ap-
proved every Thing proposed, and promised their
Concurrence in promoting the Business, recom-
mended to their Notice. The Address of the House
of Representatives was as follows.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Commons
House of Assembly of the said Province.

May it please your Excellency,

WE, His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Sub-
jects the Commons House of Assembly of
the Province of South-Carolina, beg Leave to re-
turn your Excellency our Thanks for your Speech
delivered in General Assembly on Tuesday last;
particularly for the Assurances there given us, of
your Excellency's Concurrence and Support in eve-
ry Measure calculated to promote the true Welfare
and Happiness of the Province.

We are extremely concerned, that the necessary
and constitutional Resolutions of the late Commons
House of Assembly should have given such Offence
to Government, as to occasion the late long Dis-
continuance of the Sitting and Holding of the Ge-
neral Assembly, when the Circumstances of the
Province absolutely required their Meeting; but
more especially, when we consider that the said
Discontinuance was extended beyond the Time ex-
pressly limited, both by the Election-Law passed
in the Year 1721, and by the constant Usage and
Custom from that Time.

As we are willing to believe, that your Excellen-
cy did not mean, by this Step, to infringe a Right
of the People of this Province, which we, their
Representatives, can upon no consideration give up;
so we hope, that what has been done on this Oc-
casion, will neither be drawn into Precedent, or re-
peated for the future.

Your Excellency may depend upon our proceed-
ing on the Business recommended to us, with the
utmost Diligence, tho' we despair of carrying on
the same with greater Temper, Prudence, Una-
nimity or Expedition, than the last House seemed
inclined to have done.

We are insensibly affected with the Distresses of
our Fellow Subjects in the Back Settlements, for
Want of that speedy and easy Access to Justice,
which they have a Right to, under the British
Constitution: Happy are we, that their Distresses
cannot be imputed to the Representatives of the
People, who have been always ready to hear their
Complaints, and to redress their Grievances; and
who, notwithstanding the little Success their repeat-
ed Attempts have been attended with, will, with
Alacrity, resume the Consideration of that Matter;
as well as of the Regulations necessary for con-
ducting the Indian Trade.

We assure your Excellency, that we will make
ample and speedy Provision for the Payment of the
Public Debts.

We are truly sensible of, and grateful for, all

the Favours conferred on us by the Mother Coun-
try; and we sincerely wish, the Bounty lately
granted on Silk, may operate, so as to produce such
a Quantity of that Commodity, as may be benefi-
cial to this Colony, and may prevent Great-Britain
being obliged to seek a precarious Supply of that
necessary Article of her Manufactures, from Fo-
reigners.

In the Commons House of Assembly
the 1st Day of July, 1769.

By Order of the House,
PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker,
To which His EXCELLENCY was pleased to give
the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Commons
House of Assembly.

I RETURN you my Thanks for this your Address:
And can assure you, it was never my Intention, to
infringe any Rights of the People; particularly when
they have the Sanction of Law.

July 18, 1769. C. G. MONTAGU.

CHARLES-TOWN, S. Carolina, June 29.

We are informed, that Governor Pownall, lately
moved the House of Commons to appoint an early
Day for going into a Committee to consider of the
late Act for imposing Duties on Paper, &c. men-
tioning that he had certain Resolutions to offer in the
Committee, if his Motion was agreed to, the Pur-
port of which were, "That the said Duties tended
to obstruct the Vent of British Manufactures in
the Colonies and to render them less useful and
beneficial to Great-Britain: That the Intent of
the said Act, being to raise a Revenue, had not
been found to answer, and therefore, that so much
of the said Act as imposed the several Duties
therein mentioned, ought to be repealed, upon
commercial Principles alone." That on all Sides
of the House it was thought too late in the Session,
to agitate the Question of a Repeal of any Part of
that Act, and seemed very much the Sense of the
House to be improper to go upon it in the present
Exigency of Affairs: And that therefore, as it
might tend much to heal and quiet the Minds of the
People in America, General Conway proposed to
the Consideration of the House coming into a Reso-
lution, declaring, that it might be proper to go into
a Committee in the next Session of Parliament, to
revise and consider the said Acts; by which Ame-
rica would see, that the House was disposed to at-
tend to the Complaints of the Colonies, when com-
ing before them unaccompanied with Circumstan-
ces either of Intimidation from Resolutions of not
importing British Manufactures, or Opposition and
Obstructions to the Officers of Government there.
That this seemed to express the Opinions of some mi-
nisterial Gentlemen; but the rest of the Ministry
would not bind themselves, and therefore declined
coming into such a Resolution. That, upon the Prin-
ciple of that Supposition, as it was thought it might be
of some Service to be understood in America, that (if
no material Circumstances should in the mean Time
occur to render it improper) the House would be
moved to take up the Consideration of the said Act:
And that Sir William Meredith had declared,
that he would certainly trouble the House with
such a Motion, in the next Session of Parliament,
in which Manner the Debate went off, upon Mr.
Pownall's Motion.

July 6. Upon examining the Imports of NE-
GROES, from the Year 1756 to 1766, it appears,
that 23,743 were brought into this Province in that
Period; the Medium of which is 2374 a Year; but
if the last of those Years is taken off, (when 6701
were poured in upon us, on Account of the high
Duty that was to take Place the Year following,
and which did put an entire Stop to the Importati-
on till last January) the Medium is then only 1894.
From the 1st of January last to the 1st Instant, no
less than 4233 have been imported, and near as
many more, we hear, are expected, before the close
of the Year, notwithstanding several Vessels that
were intended here, have met, and will meet with
Orders in the West-Indies, to sell there.—There
surely needs no Comment upon this; every Man's
own Mind must suggest the Consequences of such enor-
mous Importations, in every View, especially at this
Time.

The quantity of fresh and important News from England, which came late last Night by the Boston Post, after this paper was full for the Press, obliges us to leave out a good deal of other News, particularly the Articles of Agreement, not to import or purchase any European Goods, Negroes, Wines &c. entered into the 28th July, and subscribed by the Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders, and inhabitants in general of South Carolina, which we must defer till our next.

BOSTON, August 10.

This Morning arrived here the Ship Boston Packet, Capt. Scott, in 6 Weeks from London; by whom we have the public Prints from the 20th to the 28th of June; the Papers before the 20th are on board the Nassau, Capt. Smith, who sailed four or five Days before Capt. Scott, and is not yet arrived.

We have Time only to insert a few Articles from the latest Prints, viz.

LONDON June 20.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, May 26.

THE French, with near 40,000 men, are carrying all before them against the poor Corsicans, being possessed of the greatest part of the Island with the Port of the Isola Rossa. These brave fellows have made a surprising resistance, but to no effect for want of assistance. The commandant of Isola Rossa, with four other brave captains arrived here yesterday, having abandoned their country rather than submit to the French yoke. They have destroyed many of their enemies, but were overpowered by numbers, and treachery amongst their own people. An English vessel carried 53 families from Isola Rossa away to Oniglia. These sons of liberty would gladly have gone to the assistance of their general, but he being on the other part of the Island retired to the mountains; the communication between them was cut off, and the 2000 people under them being overcome, or turned traitors, they had no other alternative than to flee or to be slaves to France. They preferred the former, and have forsaken their country, their families, their estates, rather than be subject to the French, to whom it is much feared that the hero of the age (General de Paoli) must fall a victim.

June 17. It is said, that the circular letter, sent by the Society of the Bill of Rights into different parts of the country, has already been attended with unexpected success, and that there seems to be no doubt but they will be able to compromise the whole of Mr. Wilkes's debts in a reasonable time.

The solicitor to the committee of the supporters of the Bill of Rights has compromised 4000l. more of Mr. Wilkes's debts since the last meeting of the Society.

Yesterday morning some dispatches, said to be of importance, arrived in town from Sir Henry Moore, his Majesty's Governor of New-York, which were immediately carried to the Secretary's Office.

By the Brussels Gazette, which arrived yesterday, we are informed, by an article from Paris, dated June 2, that a courier had just arrived there from Corsica with an express, containing the important news, that the French army having, on the 10th of May, opened the trenches before Corte, took possession of that place after a stout resistance; the pass that led to it also having been obstinately defended. The French in this attack acknowledge they have lost between 7 and 800 men, and that 60 of their officers were killed and wounded; they make the loss of the Corsicans amount to 1200 killed, and pretend to have 300 prisoners, and that Paoli has been forced to seek refuge in inaccessible mountains.

It is suspected that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland is failed for North-America.

JUNE 20. It is said the M—y are far from being considered as on a firm basis. The late contentions among themselves, about appointing their creatures to offices, the extravagant plan of measures laid down to be pursued the next winter, and the mutability of opinion, and the conduct of the premier regarding any step that is proposed or taken, are reasons with the judicious, that demonstrate the declining way the M—y are in at present, and the prospect of their approaching dissolution.

On the 2d of May the Russians obtained a fresh advantage over the Ottomans near Choczim. 300 men were killed of the Ottomans and a great number taken.

June 21. It is reported, that the English consul at Leghorn has received orders to offer to the unfortunate Corsicans, expelled their country by the French, a safe asylum in the British dominions in America.

June 23. It is said that petitions from all the manufacturing towns in the kingdom, on the deplorable decay of our trade and commerce, are preparing to be laid before a great Personage.

June 24. Yesterday morning the Right Honourable the Mayor held a Wardmote, at Bishopsgate Church, for the election of an Alderman for Bishopsgate Ward, in the room of Sir Matthew Blackiston, Bart. who resigned; when James Townshend, Esq; Member for Westloe, in Cornwall, was chosen without opposition.

It is said that if the Livery of London succeed in their design, and elect Mr. Sawbridge and Mr. Townshend, Sheriffs, and Alderman Beckford

Lord Mayor, for the year ensuing, that this year will be denominated, by way of distinction, The Year of Patriotism.

Seven Petitions are expected to be delivered to a great personage on Wednesday next.

June 27. On sacking the Castle of Corte, great quantities of rich furniture were found belonging to Paoli, with a throne, richly ornamented.

There are but a few places in Corsica that have not submitted to the French arms; Carlo Saliceti still holds out, but as a reward of 50 louis d'ors has been set on his head, it was not doubted but he will soon be taken. The sum of 2000 livres are said to be offered to any one who takes Paoli, or gives information of the place where he may be found.

It is a very alarming circumstance, that 3900 sailors have been lately discharged the merchants service in America, where the French are ready to receive them.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Paris, who had intended to have made a Campaign in Corsica, June 14, 1769.

"The fatal blow given to the expiring liberty of the brave Corsicans has induced me to change my resolution, for their situation is such, that my poor services cannot possibly be of use. The headquarters of M. de Vaux, the French General, is actually at Corte. In forcing a defile the French lost 800 soldiers, and 60 officers. Paoli very narrowly escaped being made a prisoner; his hat was taken, and the cockade which he wore is sent to M. de Duc de Choiseul, who received it with the greatest air of triumph.—Are not the inferences very clear how the head would have been disposed of had it unhappily accompanied the hat.—A war in the East-Indies is spoke of with the greatest confidence: The French have already upwards of 3000 troops on the isle de Bourbon; and as a prologue to some enterprise, they are actually augmenting their troops at home."

A correspondent informs us that the petition will be attended by a select number of the livery, in their livery gowns, who will be filed the Grand inquest of the city of London;—and not improperly, (continues he) as the subject of their present complaints is the bad measures of the M—y, whose weight has been on the decrease for some time.

The cold collation given by alderman Townshend, at the London tavern on Friday night, was extremely elegant; near 600 gentlemen attended, 532 of whom sat down to supper, 150 wax tapers lighted up, many patriotic and constitutional toasts were drank but that most applauded, was "alderman Wilkes, and the laws of the land."

Saturday about one in the morning, Mr. Alderman Townshend, after politely taking leave of his friends at the London tavern, informed them that his intention was not to be present at Guildhall on that day, left any disturbances which might happen should be imputed to him, and set out from Bishopsgate-street, for his house at Tottenham High-croft.

It is said that a certain city officer has this day refused to sign the petition of the livery of this city.

June 28. It is reported, that Colonel Luttrell will, in a few days accept of a considerable post under the Government, by which his seat in Parliament will be vacated; and that if Mr. Wilkes should be re-chosen he will be allowed to take his seat.

Triennial Parliaments, is now become the patriotic toast at both ends of the town.

Some petitions of a very singular nature are soon expected from the North side of the Tweed.

We are informed that several samples of mineral ores, have lately been sent hither from the North American Colonies, consisting of lead, iron, copper, and silver, from mines lately discovered there, all of which are said to be valuable.

Never was the ministerial party so much alarmed as at present, their agents are grown quite desperate, and openly now talk of nothing else but dragging the good people of England into better manners. Alas! little do they know the natural character of Englishmen. A child of five years old, as we see at the Haymarket, may lead them; but the D—l in H—ll, with fire in one hand, and faggot in the other, cannot drive him.

It is said, by those who have lately arrived from the country, that there is a generous emulation among the various counties, which shall contribute most to the support of a popular cause; so that it is hoped, by the friends of a certain gentleman, that so much money will be raised by voluntary contributions, before the time of his confinement is elapsed, as to enable the Gentlemen Supporters of the Bill of Rights to pay all his just debts.

Yesterday about one o'clock Mr. Sheriff Halifax went to St. James's, to know his Majesty's pleasure, when he might be waited on with the Petition of the Livery of the City of London.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, June 6.

"It is this moment given out, that the troops under Count de Vaux having attacked those under General Paoli, the former were defeated, with the loss of a considerable number of men, among whom they reckon forty officers. This is all that we have yet heard of this action."

A letter from Paris says, "In order to secure the fidelity of

the inhabitants of Corsica, the King intends to take into his pay 4000 Corsicans, who will be dispersed in the different French regiments; and it is thought that Paoli will find means to obtain his pardon, and that he will be appointed Lieutenant General."

Extract of a letter from the French camp at Merozaglia, in Corsica, dated May 10.

"In a few days all will be over with the famous Paoli. We know, that, since the 10th of this month, he has sent two Monks into Terra firma, under pretence of their going to seek succour from his friends; but it really was to get off his money; and one of those Monks, a man of great spirit conducted the bark."

"It is said that Paoli demanded an armistice two or three days ago, signifying at the same time that he should be ready to agree to an accommodation if it was proposed; but he has missed his aim, and if he does not soon get out of the Island, will probably fall into our hands."

"Yesterday the Lieutenant of Paoli's guards, and some others who ought to have been the most attached to him, came hither to crave their pardon. Clement Paoli, the General's brother, has had intimation that he may have his pardon, like the rest of the nation, if he will come and make his submission."

"Notwithstanding the rigorous orders against plunder and marauding, it has been impossible to prevent it, because the inhabitants abandon'd their villages at our approach, and several concealed their effects in the rocks and woods; but the soldiers have found all. The day of our arrival in this camp we were obliged to beat the General for assembling the troops."

"An entire company with its officers, is come to surrender this morning. We hear that Paoli followed by his brother and some chiefs, has taken the road to Porto Vecchio, in order to embark there. His escort does not consist of above 100 men, with about thirty loaded mules. Clement accompanies his brother only to protect him from the fury of the people: it is not doubted but he will afterwards come and make his submission, we found at the convent of Rollino a quantity of Paoli's papers; amongst them many letters to and from his friends. Some of his own letters are full of reproaches; and in the others, his most intimate friends tell him, that it was said publicly by the Corsicans that he himself had given orders not to defend Murato and Borgo."

[Brussels Gazette.]

The account of the advantage gained by the Russians against the Turks on the 30th of April, was soon followed by advices of a quite different nature. Prince Gallitzin attempted to take the place, but it being garrisoned with 18,000 troops, and well supplied with artillery and warlike stores, and the Prince having lost 15,000 men in the attempt was forced to abandon the enterprise and retire precipitantly into the heart of Poland.

Prince Romanzow another Russian general, had the like success in an attempt upon Ockzacow, where he was entirely defeated with great loss, and the Turks had penetrated into Ukraina, the Russian dominions, where they were making great ravages.

Sir Matthew Blackiston, having on account of his bad state of health, desired leave to resign his office of Alderman of Bishopsgate Ward, had been refused by the Court party, but notwithstanding did resign—the same party proposed a candidate, but he was treated by the Livery with hisses and other marks of disgust.—James Townshend, Esq; member for Westloe in Cornwall, was then proposed and unanimously elected, and afterwards was as unanimously elected one of the Sheriffs of London, as was also James Sawbridge, Esq; member for —, the other Sheriff.

It is said one of these gentlemen, if he would decline the office, was offered a peerage, which he nobly refused. After the election of officers, at the unanimous desire of the Livery, a petition similar to that of Middlesex, containing an enumeration and complaint of grievances, was concluded on, and Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Beckford, and Mr. Trecothick, aldermen, were appointed to present it to his Majesty, who readily and with expressions of joy acquiesced in the appointment. Like petitions it is said will be presented from all parts of the Kingdom, particularly from the county of Surry, expelling the base arts that had been usual to obtain the address presented to his Majesty as from that county, which is denied to be the sense of the county, but quite the contrary, as a very small number signed it, and of those that did, not a fifth part were freeholders.

Leghorn, May 30. By advices from Corsica, we learn, that the Count de Vaux hath published a manifesto, by which he confirms to the Corsicans, on the part of the French King, all the privileges which had been before offered to them; and that the Count is encamped in the Pieve of Venaco, adjoining the mountains whither Paoli is supposed to have retired.

Leghorn, May 31. Several chiefs and leaders of the Corsicans, seeing their nation was on the point of submitting to the French, made their escape, and are come to seek an Asylum in this city. Among them are Andrew Fafonetti, Dominico Falicetti, Achilles Muratto, Belgodere and Siziani. Notwithstanding this revolution, to which they cannot be insensible, they have lost nothing of that noble boldness which the love of liberty so natural to mankind gives. They still flatter themselves that the state of affairs in that life will sooner or later take a turn conformable to their wishes, The Sieur Frate Servietta, one of General Paoli's secretaries, is also here with a number of papers confided to his care.

Aleria, June 3. Paoli is still at Vivario, accompanied by some officers, and two select bodies of his troops. Clement Paoli still maintains his ground at Nioli, and General Saliceti continues near Rollino, in order to cut off the transports making by the French at Corte.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 3.

Querri. Can it be the intention of the act of Parliament imposing a duty upon paper, glass, &c. exported from Great-Britain to America, that those articles manufactured among ourselves, and sent from one colony to another, should be obliged to pay double that duty? His Majesty's officers of the customs in Virginia have certainly so construed

it, for that double duty has

—and paid.

BOSTON

We hear that some more letters are come over with that the suspension of Secretary to the Board of home.

Extract of a letter from T. We hear from Middleb the 31st ult. in the course of struck with lightning with and the same forenoon a struck and consumed with

The Parliament, it is said will number; when the Duties on Paoli would be taken off, but it was the remain; and no other Acts be re- Capt. Scott off the Sabler, five Joseph Doble, Master, from Phila well.

We hear there are further Capt Bernard, to the Earl of Hillsborough the Town.

The Wind coming round to the Majesty's Ship Rippon sailed out of the same Evening the Colours

PROVIDENCE

By a Gentleman from Cape-Niz are advised, that some Masters of a ship been detected in passing a Quander issued Orders for the Inhabitants Money, and obliged the above ment We are told a Child was baptized by the name of Pajchal Paoli.

NEWPORT

Last Saturday Afternoon floated by a high Tide, Island, and is grounded a near where the Pirates prognosticates we leave to Adrologers!

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter from Fe

"Some few Weeks ago, Company, was attacked on Indians of that river: The Silver-Heels, was on board crew killed five of their fellows of only one man. Silver to his own share. There is those savages, with their ne do mischief on the Ohio."

We hear that Silver Heel Fort Pitt having come along where he was pursued two Indian tribes he passed, but he

Extract of another letter from

"Six days ago a house about from mine, where only one it was attacked by six Indians; were tomahawked and scalped the spot, and the man, who been trepanned, but it is full mate. I was at a neighbour heard the woman scream but out with our guns, they were scalp. We villagers keep at the fort, two nights to sleep whose fate it may be next mean a general attack I hope time to remove our effects in we be all penned up in the ho much to be feared."

We are assured, that about the the great Indian chief, the the enemy the English had, with at the Illinois, the Indians of the treatment he had given the English him; since which some of the killed by persons unknown, but ac's chiefs.

Extract of a letter from Fe

"The Indians have been very ing killed two men, one Burbridge Dalton, within half a mile of this cattle and hogs, stole a great many as usual in the beginning of their terrified the inhabitants round the in their wives and children. Some pretend to say they have no mischief they are but bad neighbours. will break out when the Indian core the inhabitants have provided then part of the country. God only kn

Extract of a letter from Q

"The Indians at present seem to long remain so; their famous chief drunken frolic at the Illinois."

By Capt. Hattie from Newfoundland Antelope man of war, was arrived with Commodore Byron on board the command of that station, in Fallis.

Extract of a Letter from Fort of July, 1766

"Silver Heels arrived here, Chartres. The second Day he fled that he was obliged to Thing, except the Packets and his Back. He had a Skirmish Port Vincent, being in the Bo dered upon the Wabash. We one white Man was killed, and before they compelled Silver Men to leave the Boat.—P killed by two Kaskaskias, as he killed by his Camp; none of h

it, for that double duty has lately been demanded, and paid.

BOSTON, August 10.

We hear that some more of Governor Bernard's letters are come over with Capt. Scott.—And that the suspension of Samuel Venner, Esq; late Secretary to the Board of Customs, is confirmed at home.

Extract of a letter from Taunton, August 6, 1769.

We hear from Middleborough that, on Monday the 31st ult. in the course of a tempest, 8 trees were struck with lightning within 80 rods of each other, and the same forenoon a barn in Abington was struck and consumed with a quantity of hay.

The Parliament, it is said will not sit to do Business until November; when the Duties on Paper, Glass, and Painters Colours, would be taken off, but it was thought that the Duty on Tea would remain; and no other Acts be repealed.

Capt. Scott off Isle Sables, five Days ago, spoke the Brig Peggy, Joseph Doble, Master, from Philadelphia, for Newfoundland, all well.

We hear there are further Copies of Letters from Governor Bernard, to the Earl of Hillsborough; it is said, they are respecting the Town.

The Wind coming round to the Westward on Friday last, his Majesty's Ship Rippon sailed out of this Harbour.

The same Evening the Colours at Liberty-Tree were lowered.

PROVIDENCE, August 5.

By a Gentleman from Cape-Nichols Mole (via Newport) we are advised, that some Masters of Vessels from the Eastward having been detected in passing a Quantity of light Gold, the Commander issued Orders for the Inhabitants to bring in all their light Money, and obliged the above mentioned Captains to redeem it. We are told a Child was baptized in this Town a few Days ago, by the name of Pajehal Paoli.

NEWPORT, July 31.

Last Saturday Afternoon the Sloop Liberty was floated by a high Tide, drifted over the Goat-Island, and is grounded at the North-End, very near where the Pirates were buried; what this prognosticates we leave to the Determination of Astrologers!

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.

Extract of a letter from Fort Chartres, April 24.

Some few Weeks ago, a boat belonging to the Company, was attacked on the Ouabache, by the Indians of that river: The famous Indian called Silver-Heels, was on board the boat, who with his crew killed five of their fellow-savages, with the loss of only one man. Silver-Heels dispatched four to his own share. There is great reason to fear those savages, with their neighbouring nations, will do mischief on the Ohio.

We hear that Silver Heels has since returned to Fort Pitt having come alone through the country, where he was pursued two days by some of the Indian tribes he passed, but happily escaped.

Extract of another letter from Fort Chartres, May 18.

Six days ago a house about thirty yards distance from mine, where only one soldier and his wife were, was attacked by six Indians; the man and woman were tomahawked and scalped, the woman killed on the spot, and the man, whose skull was broke, has been trepaned, but it is supposed will follow his mate. I was at a neighbour's at supper when we heard the woman scream, but before we could turn out with our guns, they were gone off with their scalps. We villagers keep a guard of six men from the fort, two nights to sleep and one to watch, and whose fate it may be next no one knows. If they mean a general attack I hope they will give us time to remove our effects into the fort, where, if we be all penned up in the hot season, a pestilence is much to be feared.

We are assured, that about the middle of April last, Pondiac, the great Indian chief, the bitterest and most mischievous enemy the English had, with forty of his chiefs, being at the Illinois, the Indians of that country resenting the ill treatment he had given the English, fell on him and killed him; since which some of the Illinois Indians have been killed by persons unknown, but supposed to be by Pondiac's chiefs.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, July 15.

The Indians have been very troublesome here, having killed two men, one Burbridge near Ligonier, and one Dalton, within half a mile of this fort, killed a number of cattle and hogs, stole a great many hories, and behave as usual in the beginning of their former wars; they have terrified the inhabitants round the place, who have brought in their wives and children. Some of our knowing people pretend to say they have no mischief in their heads; at best they are but bad neighbours.—Some again suppose they will break out when the Indian corn is fit for roasting, and the inhabitants have provided them plentiful crops in this part of the country. God only knows what will happen.

Extract of a letter from Ontario, July 7.

The Indians at present seem quiet, but won't, I think, long remain so; their famous chief Pondiac was killed in a drunken frolic at the Illinois.

By Capt. Hastic from Newfoundland, we learn, that the Antelope man of war, was arrived there, from England, with Commodore Byron on board, who is appointed to the command of that station, in the room of Governor Palliser.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Pitt, dated the 15th of July, 1769.

Silver Heels arrived here, the 13th, from Fort Chartres. The second Day he was so closely pursued that he was obliged to throw away every Thing, except the Packets and the Clothes upon his Back. He had a Skirmish with the Villains at Port Vincent, being in the Boat which was plundered upon the Wabash. We now learn that only one white Man was killed, and likewise five Indians, before they compelled Silver Heels, and the nine Men to leave the Boat.—Pondiac is certainly killed by two Kaskaskias, as he was going from the Fort to his Camp; none of his Men were killed

with him, but they have scalped one Steel of the Royal Irish, who is likely to recover, and have killed and scalped his Wife. There is Reason to suppose the Lake Indians will make Reprisals on the English, for the Murder of Pondiac, as the French at the Illinois, immediately after the A.C. dispatched a Messenger, with a Belt to his Nation, acquitting themselves and Indians, and throwing all the Blame upon the English.

The Seneca Warriors have struck such a Terror in the Country People, that many Women and Children are already come into the Fort. One Michael, who has a swelled Cheek, and speak tolerable English, has two or three Times attempted to shoot William Elliot. They have killed a Number of Cattle, Hogs and Horses, and carried off several Horses. Part of the Cherokees, instead of going to the Northward, have returned to the Shawanese Towns. All the Western Indians seem jealous of the Peace between the Six Nations and the Cherokees, and I heartily wish they may quarrel among themselves, which will probably keep them off us.

P. S. I forgot to tell you that these Misfortunes may be attributed in a great Measure, to that fatal and profligate Custom of intoxicating the Indians; for one of them being drunk in the Fort, and what is generally the Consequence, misbehaving, was secured and flogged. As soon as released, it is said, he went among his Countrymen, and has excited them to resent the Treatment he met with. It is highly to be wished an effectual Method could be taken to prevent the Indians drinking to Excess, while amongst White People.

Yesterday a young Man bathing in the River Delaware, not knowing how to swim, was carried away by the Tide, and was unfortunately drowned.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

Last Saturday Night the Harriot Packet, lying at one of our Wharfs, was robbed of sundry wearing Apparel, and about £. 60 in Cash. The same Night some other Effects were stolen from on board another Sloop in the Harbour, and in all Probability by the same Set of Villains.

The following Letter is from a Gentleman in Albany, to his Friend in New-York, dated July 26, 1769.

Sir,

I, with many other of the Importers, who have signed in Articles of Non-Importation of Goods, except such as are excepted in your Articles, have heard that three or four of the Gentlemen who signed with us, have wrote to you to give them Liberty to import Indian Goods, who have done this without being thereunto requested by the Body, neither are they appointed a Committee. At the Time of our signing the Articles, there was talking of excepting Indian Goods, but a large Majority would not, for Reason that the Indian Goods are all manufactured in England; such as Blankets, Strouds, Pennistones, Gimpes, Linen, Vermillion, and Brafs Kettles: all which we ought not to send for, as the above Articles employ as many People in England as any Branch whatever; therefore I, with the greatest Majority, protested against their Letter and are determined, if they, or any, should get any of the above Articles before there is a general Importation, that we shall stop them, or request the Friends to Liberty in New-York, to stop them for us. This I think is the Sense of a large Majority of the Friends of Liberty in Albany. Should we clothe the Indians with Woollens, who have been used to be clothed with Skins; and we wear Skins, that have been used to Woollens?—I think not. To stop the Indian Goods is the speediest Method to get the Duty Act repealed: if the Indians were only debared one twelve Months from Goods, they would demand the Reason:—if so, we should tell them that there was a Set of People in England who told our Master that his Children on this Side the Water must pay Duties for the Goods, over and above their Worth; to pay Soldiers and great Officers on this Side the Water, to watch over you and us;—what would be their Answer? We don't want them amongst us, we can always agree better without them; let every Country keep their own People, and pay them as much as they please; then we shall live in Peace as we used to do. This, Sir, is from a Lover of this Country, and a true Friend to Liberty.

This Day was launched the Ship Britannia, built by Messrs. Totten and Crossfield, for Captain Thomas Miller; supposed to excel in all Respects, any Ship heretofore built on this Continent.

By Capt. Anderson, we learn, that the Beginning of July, Capt. M^r Intosh, in a fine Ship bound from the Grenader, for London, was cast away on Buck-Island Reef, on St. Croix, and the Vessel stove to Pieces:—She had on board 450 Hogheads of Sugar, 100 Hogheads of Rum, 100 Bales of Cotton, and 50 Pipes of Madera Wine, of which only 10 Hogheads of the Sugar, 25 Bales of Cotton, 10 Hogheads of Rum, and 6 or 7 Pipes of the Wine, were saved; together with the People, Sails and Rigging.

[A Continuation of the Boston Journal is come to Hand, but too late for this Paper.]

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Ship Queen of Portugal, Cockburn, from Madeira; Andrews, Campbell, Quebec. Brig Catherine and Elizabeth, Gallatien, St. Eustasia; Elliot, Davenant, Jamaica. Sloop John, Anderson, St. Croix; Samuel, Tudor, St. Kitts and St. Eustasia; Margaret, Hodge; and Snail, Palmer, Grenades; Sally and Deborah, Woods, Newfoundland; Speedwell, Smith, Boston; Lydia, Freebody, jun. Rhode-Island. Schooner Providence, Roff, Pensacola. Night Hawk, Thurston, North-Carolina. Sloop Sally, Mills, New-Providence.

Outward.—Ship Britannia, Miller, for London; Andrews, Campbell, Cork. Schooner Shirley, Hyton, jun. Barcelona. Sloop Catherine and Elizabeth, Gallatien, Lisbon; David, Miles, Nevis; Three Friends, Goldsmith, Canfor; Success, Chilcott, Barbados; Pitt, Cumming, Quebec; Betty, Hull; Charming Polly, St. Croix; and Defiance, Tillinghast, Rh. Island; Speedwell, Smith, Boston; Polly, Spinning, North-Carolina. George, Dent, Maryland.

Cleared.—Ship Edward, Salmond, to London. Brig Hester, Stout, Dover; Hamborough Packet, Geary, Madeira; Cornelia, Lee, Turks-Islands; Rebecca, Moore; and Sloop Peggy, Leaycraft, Jamaica; Lady Moore, Bowie, Newfoundland; Phenix, Seymour, St. Kitts; Two Sisters, Clift, Boston; Charming Betty, Hanson, Virginia; Dove, Ferguson, Philadelphia; Two Brothers, Davies, Rhode-Island. Schooner William, Walcot, Halifax.

Benjamin & Amos Underhill,

SELLS Cordage, Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Pork, Beef, Flour, Ship Bread, &c. Any Purchaser giving a few Days Notice, can be supplied with any Quantity of Bread, (not exceeding Fifteen Thousand Weight) delivered on board, free of Charge; West India and European Goods, often suits them in Payment. 89 92

For LONDON,

And to sail with all convenient Speed,

The Fine New Ship BRITANNIA,

THOMAS MILLER,

COMMANDER;

Having two thirds of her Cargo already engaged, and has Elegant and roomy Accommodations in the Cabin for Twelve Passengers only, for Freight or Passage, apply to Reade and Yates, or said Commander.

New-York, August 17.

89 92

WANTED,

As an Apprentice, by the Printer of this paper, a well behaved Boy, who understands reading, writing, and arithmetic, and is of a reputable Family. And as the advertiser has sustained great damage by the misbehaviour of boys of vicious dispositions, admitted on trial, he intends for the future to take no apprentice without a fee of at least fifty pounds New-York money, and having all his clothes found him by his friends, during his apprenticeship.

Trenton, August 31, 1769.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN-away on Sunday the 12th inst. from the subscriber, living at Trenton, two Irish servant men, the one named Nicholas Fitz Gerald, the other Garret Murphy; the former had on when he went away, a brown coat, the buttons laid with tape; a black cloth jacket, lined with blue;—the latter a brown coat, lined with white flannel, and white metal buttons; white breeches, patched on the knees: Both a little pitted with the small-pox; the former about 6 feet high, the latter about 5 feet 9 inches high, walks wide and lame: Took with him a pair of black velvet breeches. They have both black hair tied.—Whoever takes up said servants, or secures them in any goal, so that they may be had again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by me

89 92

SAMUEL HENRY.

Powles-Hook RACES.

ON Monday the 9th Day of October next, will be run for over the new Course at Powles-Hook, a Purse of Fifty Pounds, New-York Currency, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, not more than three Quarters Blood, and those less than three Quarters Blood, to be allowed 5 lb, the best of three three Mile Heats, three Years old, carrying Seven Stone; four Years old, Seven Stone eight Pounds; Five Years old, eight Stone two Pounds; Six Years old, eight Stone eleven Pounds, and aged Horses nine Stone seven Pounds; Saddle and Bridle-included; Fillies to be allowed three Pounds, any Horse, &c. winning two Heats, shall not be obliged to start a third to save his Distance; to run according to the King's Plate Articles.

Tuesday the 10th, the beaten Horses to run the best of three Heats, for the Stakes.

Wednesday the 11th, there will be a Fox Hunt in Bergen Woods, and on

Thursday the 12th, there will be a Purse of Twenty Pounds, free for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, not more than quarter blood, Weight for Age as above, the Horses, &c. to be shewn and entered at the Starting Post: The Saturday before running, between the Hours of 3 and 5 in the Afternoon, in presence of the Judges, who will be present, paying 50s. Entrance for each Horse, &c. that starts for the Plate of 50 Pounds, and 20s. for every Horse, &c. that starts for the 20 Pounds Plate; any Dispute that may arise, to be determined by proper Judges, who will be appointed.

No Quarter Blood that ever won the Value of 40 Shillings, can start for the Purse of 50 Pounds.

Good Crafts will be ready at each Ferry, to convey over all Persons who incline to see the Races; good Stables, with excellent Hay and Oats, will be provided for the Horses, and good Accommodations for the Grooms. To start at 9 o'clock precisely, each Day; Certificates of the Ages of the Horses, &c. to be produced at Entrance, from under the Hands of the Breeders. 88 91

TO-MORROW Morning, at 9

O'clock, a STAGE well fitted, will let out from Powles-Hook, for Mr. Banks's at Newark, and return from thence two Hours before sunset the same Day; This will be continued on every Tuesday and Friday, in every Week, at the usual Price of 18d. for each Passenger going, and the same for returning. The Benefits resulting to the Public from this Stage must be very obvious; as any Persons from New-York, may go to Newark, and return home the same Evening. 88 91

RUN away about three weeks

ago, an Irish indentured servant named Sarah Frazer, belonging to Mrs. Henry, opposite the New Dutch church; had on when she went away, a dirty white short gown, an old crimson quilted petticoat; she is under 20 years of age, fresh colour'd, marked with the small-pox, rather fat, not tall, has been seen lurking about the Barracks. Whoever harbours or detains her will be prosecuted as the law directs; and whoever will secure her, and give notice to the Printer, shall when produced, receive a handsome reward; she has not been more than five months in America.—The remainder of the time of another Irish servant to be sold, who can wash, iron, work at her needle, and do all sorts of housework: Inquire of the Printer. 89 92

POETS CORNER.
To Miss —, occasioned by seeing her during the Transit of Venus.
WHILE gazing crowds with curious eyes,
The wand'ring star of eve pursue,
To thee, thy swain, enamour'd lies,
Nor any Venus seeks, but you.
Thy path with ardent looks I trace,
Nor heed how heav'nly bodies move;
Thy form, all harmony and grace,
I see, with wonder fill'd and love.
O with soft rapture, ever new,
Let me behold those radiant eyes;
Nor will I lose one glance to view
Th' inferior beauties of the skies.
Propitious beam, twin-stars! and cheer,
With cloudless rays your vot'ry's toil—
He no malignant sky shall fear,
On whom Rosetta deigns to smile. P. S.

TO THE PUBLIC,
WHEREAS a Copartnership in several Adventures in the Indian Trade was commenced and entered into in the Month of April, 1765, between John Wetherhead, Henry Van Schaack, and Edward Mumford, Merchants in Company, under the Firm of John Wetherhead and Company; All Manner of Persons are desired to take Notice, That I do hereby dissolve the said Copartnership, and it is accordingly dissolved, this Eighth Day of August, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine, by me
JOHN WETHERHEAD.

WANTED,
A Person who understands the Smelting Lead-Ore with Sea-Coal; in the Manner it is done in England and Scotland: such a Person may hear of a Place, by applying to the Printer hereof.
Just re-printed and to be sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE, at the Exchange.

SINNERS
In the HANDS of an
ANGRY GOD.
A
SERMON
Preached at Enfield, July 8th, 1741.
At a Time of great Awakenings; and attended with remarkable Impressions on many of the Hearers.
By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.
Pastor of the Church of CHRIST in Northampton.
Amos ix. 2, 3. *Though they dig into Hell, thence shall mine Hand take them; though they climb up to Heaven, thence will I bring them down. And though they hide themselves in the Top of Carmel, I will search and take them out thence; and though they be hid from my Sight in the Bottom of the Sea, thence I will command the Serpent, and he shall bite them.*
This Sermon was re-printed by particular Desire. The Gentleman who brought the Copy is desired to call for his Books.
JUST published, and sold by the Printer hereof.

PRIMER,
OR
CATECHISM,
Set forth agreeable to the
Book of COMMON PRAYER,
Authorized by the KING,
To be used throughout his Dominions.
Containing godly Prayers and Graces.
New-York, August 4, 1769.

FIVE POUNDS, Reward.
ASCENDED from his Bail, on Tuesday the 1st Instant, a certain John Liddle, about 36 or 37 Years of Age, and 5 Feet 4 Inches high; a well-set Man, fair Complexion, sandy Hair hanging loose, which perhaps he may cut off; has a Mole a little below his Left Ear, walks very upright, and is by Trade a Cooper: He had on, when he went away, a short blue Coat, which does not reach to his Knees and has a white Lining; had with him a brown Jacket with Pockets like a Coat, generally wears white Stockings, but it is probable he may change his Dress. He has been at Sea, and made several Voyages to London; so that it is apprehended he may offer to ship himself as a Seaman, therefore, all Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby warned and desired not to carry him off, as they will answer it at their Peril. And whoever takes up and returns the said John Liddle, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Gaols, so that the Subscriber may get him again, shall upon due Information by Letter or otherwise, receive the above Reward, of FIVE POUNDS, New-York Money, and all reasonable Charges, of the Subscriber, Cooper, near Peck's Slip.
JOHN CARNES.

PURSUANT to an Order of the
Honourable Jacob Ford, and Samuel Tuthill, Esqrs, two of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Morris; Notice is hereby given to the respective Creditors of Nathan Wilkinson, an insolvent Debtor, in the Gaol of the County of Morris, that they be and appear, at the Court-House in Morris-Town, in the County of Morris aforesaid, on Friday the first Day of September next, at nine o'Clock in the Morning of the said Day, to shew Cause (if any they have) why Assignees should not be appointed to the Estate of the said Nathan, and he discharged from his Imprisonment, agreeable to a late Act of the Governor, Council, and General Assembly of the Province of New-Jersey, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors."
Morris-Town, August 2d, 1769.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

**BY Order of the Honourable John Anderson, Esq., and John Taylor, Esqrs, Judges of the Quarter Sessions of said Province, Obadiah Worthly, Prisoner for Debt, in the Gaol of said County, Did on the 27th Day of July, make Application to the said Judges, for the Benefit of the late insolvent Act, entitled, "An Act for the Relief of insolvent Debtors," made in the Eighth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, was qualified and filed his Schedule of his Estate: Now this is to give Notice, to the Creditors of the said Debtor, that they be together at Freehold Court-House, on the 28th Day of August next, to shew Cause if any they have, why the said Prisoner's Estate should not be assigned, and his Body discharged, pursuant to said Act, of which this is their Notice.
Mansfield Gaol, July the 27th, 1769.**

BY Order of the Honourable
Daniel Horsmanden, Esq; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New-York; Notice is hereby given, to Samuel Williams, Gentleman, a Lieutenant in his Majesty's Seventeenth Regiment of Foot, and all others whom it may concern, That on Application and due Proof made, the said Justice, (pursuant to the Directions of one certain Act of the Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly, of the Colony of New-York, in such Case lately made and provided, entitled, "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors;" and also pursuant to one other certain Act of the Lieutenant Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the said Colony of New-York, in such Case also lately made and provided, entitled, "An Act more effectually to empower the Trustees of fraudulent and absconding Debtors, appointed or to be appointed, pursuant to an Act, entitled, an Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, to exercise the Powers they may be invested with, and for the more effectual extending the said Act to Creditors, residing without this Colony,") hath issued his Warrant, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize, take, and safely keep the whole Estate, as well real as personal, of the said Samuel Williams, who resides in Great-Britain, out of the said Colony of New-York; and that unless the said Samuel Williams, his Attorney, or Attorneys, Factors or Agents, do discharge his Debts within one Year and a Day from the Time of such Seizure made, all his Estate, so seized and taken, will be sold for the Satisfaction of his Creditors.
Dated the 7th of August, 1769.

At a Court of Chancery held for the Province of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Wednesday the Nineteenth Day of July, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Nine, in the Ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God, of Great-Britain France, and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth
P R E S E N T,
His Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of New-York and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the same.
Garret Paulding, Son and Heir of Abraham Paulding, deceased, also Brother and Heir of Joseph Paulding, jun. deceased; who was eldest Son and Heir of the said Abraham Paulding, deceased; William Ogilvie, Joseph Paulding, and Peter Montague surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Abraham Paulding, deceased, Complainants.
Vs.
William Leahy, and Robert Campbell, Defendants.

WHEREAS the above Complainants have filed their Bill of Complaint against the above named Defendants, setting forth, among other Things, in Substance, that the said William Leahy, did, on the 23d Day of March, in the Year of our Lord 1761, mortgage in Fee unto the said Abraham Paulding, deceased, all that certain Dwelling House, and Lot of Ground, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, in the Out-Ward, bounded as follows, to wit; bounded on the Northward, on Abraham Pitt's Estate; and on the Southward, on the said Abraham Paulding's Estate, containing a; Feet front and rear, more or less, and 100 Feet in length, more or less, fronting Roosevelt's-Street on the Eastward, and Queen-Street on the Westward; redeemable upon the Performance of a certain Provision or Condition therein mentioned. And that after executing the said Mortgage, the said Mortgagor did convey the said mortgaged Premises to the said Robert Campbell, in Fee; and that the Condition or Provision aforesaid, remains as yet unperformed; and therefore pray, by their said Bill, the Equity of Redemption of the said mortgaged Premises, may be foreclosed. And whereas it appears by the Affidavit of the said William Ogilvie, that he hath made due Enquiry after the above named William Leahy, the Mortgagor, and the above named Robert Campbell, the Grantee; and that he, the said William Ogilvie, upon such Enquiry as aforesaid, finds that they the said William Leahy, and Robert Campbell, have severally withdrawn themselves from this Colony of New-York, and were so withdrawn before the issuing of the Subpoena in this Case; and that by Reason thereof the said Process could not be served on them the said William Leahy, and Robert Campbell, or either of them: It is therefore ordered, on Motion of Mr. Scott, of Council for the Complainants, that the said Defendants, and each of them, appear in this Court to answer to the said Complainant's Bill of Complaint, on or before the 19th Day of January next, or in Default thereof, that the Complainant's said Bill of Complaint, be taken *pro Confesso*,
A true Copy,
Examined by G. BANYAR, Register.

TO BE SOLD,
A Handsome Chariot, the Box
made to take off occasionally, with Harness for four Horses: Inquire of Messrs. HUGH and ALEXANDER WALLACE.
THIS is to give Notice to all the Country Merchants, Traders and others whom it may concern, that we the Packers of this City, bearing frequent Complaints of the Barrels containing Beef and Pork, are determined to condemn all Barrels which shall not be made sufficient to hold Pickle according to Law, as our Pork is as good as any of the neighbouring Provinces, but loses its Credit through the badness of the Barrels.
N. B. As the Season for making Barrels is coming on, it is hoped, the Barrels of Pork and Beef will Order their Coopers to make good Barrels.

TO BE SOLD,
FOUR Hundred Acres of Soldier's
located Land, extraordinary good, most of it fit for Meadow, and lying about 8 Miles from Tyconderoga; Also, about One Hundred Acres of Land in Montgomery's Patent, about 14 Miles from Fort Edward. Inquire of THOMAS FRASER, near the College in New-York.
NEW-YORK,
Broad-Street, 2d August, 1769.
Scrivener's Office, &c.

THE Sum of 300, and the Sum
of 800 Pounds to be lent out, the former on real, and the latter on real or personal Security, within, or near this City.—Also, a considerable Sum ready to discount good Bonds, Bills, or Notes, and on Bottomry, Cash solicited on every to be approved Security, as usual.
Mr. KNAPP is now able to pursue the general Business of this Office, and has the Satisfaction of acquainting the Public, the Time is not far off, when he hopes to be reinstated in the full Practice of his Profession, with the Unanimous Consent of every Friend to Mankind and Lovers of Justice; till then, he will continue to give the most Candid Opinion, and Advice, in all Cases of Law and Equity, founded on Reasons, to prevent the commencing and defending *such Suits* as only can be productive of Trouble and Expence, and to give full Satisfaction, for the easy Fee of one Dollar, though it should afterwards be necessary for some other Gentleman to plead the Cause in Court.
Deeds and other Writings perused, and a satisfactory Opinion given as to their Validity.
Persons assisted to recover their Property in England, or elsewhere.
Executors and Administrators instructed in the due Execution of their Office, whereby to avoid those many Inconveniences which often arise from the Want of Knowledge to act therein.
Writings and Conveyances of every Kind, as also Memorials, Petitions, &c. drawn effectually to answer the Purposes intended.—Strict Secrecy, and the most immediate Dispatch may be depended on; and every Business of this Office executed, on such easy Terms, as to render the same of that real Utility for which it was established the Eleventh of June 1764.
By the Public's obedient
And very humble Servant,
JOHN C. KNAPP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

REPEATING, striking, alarm,
horizontal, and common WATCHES; musical, chiming and other CLOCKS, are carefully repaired in the best Manner, by
THOMAS GORDON,
WATCH-MAKER, FROM LONDON:
WHO formerly lived opposite to the Merchants Coffee-House, in this City, and is now moved into the Shop of Mr. HASTIER, in Hanover-Square, opposite to Doctor Brownjohn's, and next Door to the Corner adjoining Wall-Street.

ALL Persons that have any Demands against the Estate of Isaac Lattouch, commencing before the 1st of December, 1764, are desired to send in their Accounts proved to John Allop, that he may be enabled to make a Dividend of what is received; and those that still remain in debt to said Estate, are requested for the last Time, to pay the same to John Allop, on or before the first Day of October next, or they will be sued without further Notice.
New-York, 27th July, 1769.

A Single Person capable to teach
a Grammar School, in a private Family in the Country, coming well recommended, may hear of a Place, by applying to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD, BY
HENRY WHITE,
At the House wherein the late Treasurer lived, between the Coffee-House and Fly-Market:
FOUR Penny, 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d.
20d, 24d. Deck and Sheet Nails, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window Glais.
Just published,
And sold at the PRINTING-OFFICE at the EXCHANGE.

NEW MANUAL,
AND
PLATOON EXERCISE:
WITH AN
EXPLANATION.
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.
To be SOLD, by
MANUEL MYERS,
In Stone-Street,

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-
India ditto, by the hoghead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef and pork, and a few boxes of green wax candles.

THE Family Physician, or Primitive Physic, just published, and to be sold at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange, price 1/3d single, or 1/4 by the doz. chiefly consists of Receipts for preparing and applying a great Number of Medicines, most of them simple, and easily procured, which have been found by Experience to be sovereign Remedies in most kinds of common Diseases, has been so generally useful and acceptable to the Public, that in a few Years, it has been 23 Times re-printed. And as it will be always at Hand to point out a cheap and easy Means of Relief, in most of the Diseases and Accidents to which the Human Body is liable, and for the most Part will prevent the Necessity of applying to a Physician or Surgeon, every Family, especially in the Country, ought certainly to be furnished with one of these Books.

SUPPLEMENT
Of

To the Printer of the Gazette
Advertiser, London,
On the Right of the Parliament
their Members in

A LETTER published the 3d of May, in me by a thousand mealy I suppose, by the two initial tian and family names. You to assert on my part, that I w directly, nor indirectly, in the letter. The doctrine there late decision of the House of C to Colonel Luttrell's present council of the nation, is perfect tutional, is a doctrine full of i absurdity." An opinion up point given by a Lord Chance ex officio, will always have g does not therefore follow, th ways infallible. But an opini personage, rather officiously t no more than the opinion of and consequently free and open sion of every individual in the all discussions, Sir, the end pr ought to be truth. To attain nels, certainty, and precision, fully explain what a constitution demonstrate the wide and ef tween a constitution and a sim And in the third place, I shall decision of the Commons Ho Lieutenant Colonel Luttrell, i upon, nor supported by, nor our English constitutions; and not, with the least colour or deemed constitutional. But w not legal, I shall reserve for t second letter.

A constitution is a body or entered into, and agreed upon governing and the party gov when formally ratified, can nei reformed by either of the high or their successors.
Conformable to this definiti pears: we have only three c kingdom of Great-Britain; na King John's Magna Charta, The Little Bill of Rights, The Union Compact between land.

Every law contained in every constitutions, is a fundamental tutional law.
Though we can boast only yet we may venture to say we thousand acts of parliament for t of this kingdom: But there is a between the one and the other; t tution cannot be impaired, rav but by putting the party govern governed, exactly in the same t independence upon each other, they entered into any compact, c cific mode of government.

On the other hand, an act of the temporary consent of the King, mon, declarative of some nation present or future; and when t lity ceases to exist, or to operate such act of parliament be repea lished, either by the parties wh by their successors, who had no It is on this principle, we hav nament now in full force, whic the very face of our sacred M we are not to conclude, that be repugnant to the letter and spir they therefore are annihilate code of fundamental laws. Th power an act of parliament of th to, seeing it is allowed to be th the whole nation for the time suspend, or silence, for certain pereminent and paramount law Having thus, Mr. Printer, e situation is, and having also ful sential difference between a con law made only by a simple act o now ask this certain eminent p upon what grounds, and upon has presumed to declare, that t regard to Mr. Luttrell are perfe Will he support this assertion

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1389.

[THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1769.]

To the Printer of the Gazetteer and New Daily
Advertiser, London, May 9, 1769.

On the Right of the Parliament to expel any of
their Members in all Cases.

A LETTER published in the Gazetteer the 3d of May, has been attributed to me by a thousand pert coxcombs; merely I suppose, because it is signed by the two initial letters of my Christian and family names. You will do me the justice to assert on my part, that I was concerned neither directly, nor indirectly, in the publication of that letter. The doctrine there laid down, "that the late decision of the House of Commons, with regard to Colonel Luttrell's present seat in the common council of the nation, is perfectly legal and constitutional, is a doctrine full of ignorance, error, and absurdity." An opinion upon any momentous point given by a Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain, *ex officio*, will always have great weight; but it does not therefore follow, that such opinion is always infallible. But an opinion given by the same personage, rather officiously than *ex officio*, is no more than the opinion of a simple individual, and consequently free and open to a candid discussion of every individual in the kingdom. Now, in all discussions, Sir, the end proposed either is, or ought to be truth. To attain this end with clearness, certainty, and precision, I shall in this letter fully explain what a constitution is: I shall secondly demonstrate the wide and essential difference between a constitution and a simple act of parliament: And in the third place, I shall prove that the late decision of the Commons House, with regard to Lieutenant Colonel Luttrell, is neither grounded upon, nor supported by, nor referable to any of our English constitutions; and that therefore it cannot, with the least colour or shadow of reason, be deemed constitutional. But whether it be legal, or not legal, I shall reserve for the consideration of a second letter.

A constitution is a body or code of original laws entered into, and agreed upon, between the party governing and the party governed; and which, when formally ratified, can neither be abolished nor rescinded by either of the high contracting powers, or their successors.

Conformable to this definition, it evidently appears we have only three constitutions, in this kingdom of Great-Britain; namely,
King John's Magna Charta,
The Little Bill of Rights,
The Union Compact between England and Scotland.

Every law contained in every one of these three constitutions, is a fundamental, indefeatable, constitutional law.

Though we can boast only three constitutions, yet we may venture to say we have at least three thousand acts of parliament for the civil government of this kingdom: But there is an essential difference between the one and the other; for instance, a constitution cannot be impaired, revoked, or abolished, but by putting the party governing, and the party governed, exactly in the same situation, or state of independence upon each other, they were in before they entered into any compact, or agreed to any specific mode of government.

On the other hand, an act of parliament is only the temporary consent of the King, Lords and Commons, declarative of some national benefit or utility, present or future; and when that benefit or utility ceases to exist, or to operate to effect, then may such act of parliament be repealed and totally abolished, either by the parties who made the act, or by their successors, who had no hand in making it.

It is on this principle, we have many acts of parliament now in full force, which fly, as it were, in the very face of our sacred Magna Charta. But we are not to conclude, that because these acts are repugnant to the letter and spirit of Magna Charta, they therefore are annihilative of that indelible code of fundamental laws. The utmost stretch of power an act of parliament of this kind can pretend to, seeing it is allowed to be the general consent of the whole nation for the time being, is to wave, suspend, or silence, for certain good ends, the supreme and paramount law of Magna Charta. Having thus, Mr. Printer, defined what a constitution is, and having also fully explained the essential difference between a constitutional law, and a law made only by a simple act of parliament, I will now ask this certain eminent personage in the law, upon what grounds, and upon what authority he has presumed to declare, that the proceedings with regard to Mr. Luttrell are perfectly constitutional? Will he support this assertion by the Union com-

pass? Surely he will not. For that constitution mentions not one single word in relation to English elections. Or will he tell us this bold assertion is authorized by the Bill of Rights? Nothing but the most consummate ignorance, or the most consummate impudence, will say so. For this little constitution contains no more than thirteen articles, one of which, namely the eighth, is the only one relative to parliamentary elections. And by this article it is expressly declared, in *hac verba*, "that elections of Members of Parliament ought to be free." Has Mr. Luttrell obtained his present seat in parliament by virtue of the free choice of the freeholders? If the answer be in the negative, certainly his election is not authorized by the Bill of Rights; and consequently cannot be said to be constitutional, within the meaning and description of that constitution.

It remains only now to be inquired, whether his seat in parliament be constitutional within the meaning and description of King John's Magna Charta. The answer indeed will be very short, but strong and conclusive. For this constitution knows nothing at all of parliamentary elections. By the mode prescribed in this constitution for convening the parliament, it is ordained that every capital freeholder in England shall be summoned to attend in person, and not by his attorney or representative. Consequently Mr. Luttrell's election cannot be justified by this constitution. And as it is neither warranted by the Union constitution, nor by that of the Bill of Rights, we may positively and infallibly conclude, that so far from its being perfectly constitutional, it is totally, absolutely, and perfectly unconstitutional.

This was the only position I intended to elucidate and prove in the course of this letter; I therefore take my leave of you for the present, and am
Your's, &c. BRECKNOCK.

Extract from the Minutes of the AMERICAN
SOCIETY, for promoting useful Knowledge.

The Committee appointed to examine Mr. RICHARD WELLS's machine for pumping vessels at sea, without the labour of men, report, that they have inspected and examined the model, and have also submitted it to the inspection of sundry seafaring men, on whose judgment they relied, who all concurred in opinion that it was an ingenious invention, would answer the purpose intended, and might be a means of saving many lives. They therefore advised a publication of the account of it which Mr. Richard Wells sent to the Society, with the model, and which is as follows.

To the AMERICAN SOCIETY.

IN the course of the immense trade now pursued on the ocean, vessels are continually subject to leaks, which too often prove fatal to the crews, who, wearied out with incessant pumping, are obliged, at last, to submit to their unhappy fate, and depending sink into their watery graves. It is therefore much to be desired, that some method could be suggested for preserving the lives of so intrepid and useful a set of men. What has occurred to me on this subject, I beg leave to lay before the Society, and flatter myself, it will not prove altogether unworthy of notice.

When a vessel springs a leak at sea, which cannot be discovered, instead of exhausting the crew with continual working at the pumps, they may form, with very little trouble, a machine to discharge the water, which will work itself, without any assistance from the hands on board.

Let a spar or spare top-mast be cut to the length of 8 or 10 feet, or more, according to the size of the vessel; mortice 4 holes through the thickest end—through which run 4 oars, fixing them tight, exactly in the middle—to the 4 handles nail on 4 blades (made of staves) the size of the other ends, which will form a very good water wheel, if the oars are strong;—then fix into the opposite end, what is commonly called a crank;—the iron handle of a grindstone would suit extremely well;—If not to be had, any strong bar of iron may be bent into that form, wedging it tight, to prevent its twisting round;—then nail up a new pair of chaps on the fore part of the pump, for a new handle to be fixed in, which will point with its outer end to the bow of the vessel;—this handle will be short on the outside, but as long on the inside as the diameter of the bore of the pump will admit, in order that the spear may be plunged the deeper, and of course make the longer stroke—the handle must be large enough to have a slit sawed up it, sufficient to admit a slave edge ways, which must be fastened with a strong or iron pin, on which it may work;—the lower end of the slave must be bored, to admit

the round end of the crank;—then fix the shaft with the oars (or arms) over the gunwale on two crotches, one spiked to the gunwale, and the other near the pump, cutting in the shaft a circular notch, as well to make it run easier, by lessening the friction as to keep the whole steady.—A bolt must be fixed in each crotch, close over the shaft, to keep it from rising—as soon as the wheel touches the water it will turn round, and the crank, by means of the slave fixed on its end, will work the handle of the pump.—If the bore be four inches, and the piston or spear moves 18 inches at a stroke, it will discharge 220 cubic inches of water,—and admitting the arms of a wheel to be six feet from the center, it will turn round about 146 times in a mile; 730 times in an hour, when the ship sails 5 knots, which is equal to 9 hogheads—If the surface of the water in the whole be 15 feet from the nozzle of the pump, a man can rise in an hour, with common working, about 38 hogheads which far exceeds the work performed by the wheel; but this calculation is made on pumps of the common size; I would therefore propose that all vessels should carry larger pumps, the advantage of which will appear from the following table.

A 4 inch bore will discharge per hour	falling at the rate of five knots,	9 hogheads
5 Ditto,		14 and an half.
6 Ditto,		20 and 3-4ths.
7 Ditto,		28 and 1-4th.
8 Ditto,		37 hogheads.

Hence we find that a pump of 8 inches bore, will discharge with the wheel nearly the same quantity that a man commonly raises. If both pumps be let to work by the crank, double the quantity, or 74 hogheads will be discharged; but if a cog wheel, of about 3 feet 10 inches, with 51 cogs, be fixed on the end of the shaft or axis, and the crank be passed through a trundle or lantern wheel, of about 2 feet diameter, with 13 rounds, to work with the axis parallel to the deck, and fixed to the pumps, in the manner used by brewers and distillers, the crank will make about 4 turns to one revolution of the great wheel, and of course deliver 296 hogheads per hour; yet as the resistance made by the pumps will, in some measure, impede the motion of the wheel, it will not turn at the rate of 730 times in an hour, for which suppose a deduction of one third, which is certainly a great allowance, the quantity then discharged per hour is about 200 hogheads, which is more than equal to the constant work of 5 men—thus if the vessel sailing at the rate of

5 Knots, delivers 200 hogheads per hour, equal to	5 mens work.
6 Knots is 249	equal to 6 ditto.
7 Knots is 280	equal to 7 ditto.
8 Knots 320	equal to 8 mens work.

I am aware of many objections that will be suggested. In the first place it will be said, that pumps of 8 inches bore, will be too large to be worked by the strength of men, when the wheel cannot be applied.—I answer, no more force is required to discharge a gallon of water at a stroke from an 8 inch than from a 4 inch bore; as the short end of the lever or handle to the 8 inch bore, need not be above a quarter part the length of the 4 inch, which will give a purchase to the sailor at the long end of the lever, sufficient to raise the piston or spear a quarter the height of what is required in a 4 inch bore; for a piston moving 3 inches in an 8 inch bore, and 12 inches in a 4 inch bore, will deliver just about the same quantity of water.—It will be further objected, that in stormy weather, when vessels generally make the most water, the wheel could not be put overboard. I own there is some force in this objection, but if remedy is beneficial in some cases, though not adequate in all, it ought not to be totally rejected. Many leaks happen at sea in moderate weather, and even those which are occasioned by damage in a storm, often continue when the waves are abated. Sailors are frequently unhappily washed overboard, and possibly those who may have survived the storm, are too few, and too weak, to keep the ship clear of water, and perform the other necessary duties on board; in such cases this machine would be evidently useful.—It may also be urged, that the wind at such time may be so much a-head, that the ship cannot make way enough through the water to work the pumps;—to which I reply, when life is in danger, when grim death stares the affrighted crew in the face, the port of destination is not to be considered, but the vessel must be steered for that shore, which best suits the working of the pumps, and keeping her above water.

I would therefore propose, that every vessel should not only have pumps of 8 inches bore, but be provided with a shaft, crank, and proper wheels, which

L. D.
of Soldier's
ed, most of it at for
Tyconderoga; also,
Montgomery's Patent,
Inquire of THOMAS
ork, 87 po

R. K.
st, 2d August, 1769.
, &c.

and the Sum
the former on real,
arity, within, or near
ready to discount good
ry, Cash solicited on

ne general Business of
acquainting the Public,
to be reinstated in
the Unanimous Con-
Lovers of Justice;
most Candid Opinion,
Equity, founded on
and defending such Suits
and Expence, and to
of one Dollar, though
Gentleman to plead

and a satisfactory Opi-
erty in England, or

ed in the due Execu-
whose many Inconve-
ant of Knowledge to

and, as also Memoi-
answer the Purposes
immediate Dispatch
ess of this Office ex-
der the fame of that
the Eleventh of June
edient

able Servant,
C. KNAPP,
RNEY at LAW.

king, alarm,
T. C. H. S.; musical,
carefully repaired in

RDON,
LONDON;

and opposite to
y, and is now moved
anover-Square, oppo-
Door to the Corner
(87 98)

ands against the King
before the 7th of De-
their Accounts proved
to make a Dividend
will remain in debt to
Time, to pay the same
Day of October next,
notice.

86 86

ble to teach
Family in the Coun-
hear of a Place, by
86 89

D. B. Y.

H. I. T. E.

liver lived, between
Market;

d. 10d. 12d.

ing Nails, 6 by 8,
blais. 84

at the EXCHANGE,

W. U. A. L.

ERCISE:

TION.

THORITY.

by

YERS,

rum, West-

or barrel, cordials of
wine ditto; beef and
andles. 63—

or Primitive

be Sold at the Printing-

single, or 1/2, by the

paring and applying a

them simple, and easily

Experience to be so-

mon Diseases, has been

Public, that in a few

ed. And as it will be

and easy Means of Re-

to which the Hy-

Part will prevent the

er Surgeon, every Fa-

at certainly to be sur-

Sorts of Printing

are inserted for

on.

might easily be flowed away in little room, as the
paddles of the water wheel may be unhipped, and
the whole procured at a small expence.

These hints, together with the model, I submit
to the inspection of the Society, and hope some
improvement may be made on this plan, which will
prove useful to mankind.

A Copy from the Minutes.
CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

Mr. HOLT,

THE following is what I received from the
Gentleman for whom I borrowed the American
Magazine.—As his sudden Departure for
Great-Britain, prevented the Completion of his
Intentions, as mentioned in the Sequel;—He in-
dulged me with the Liberty of making such Use of
his private Sentiments, as I might think most con-
ducive to the public Good.—In Consequence of
which, I have sent it to be published, in Conjun-
ction with Mr. Wells's Scheme, as soon as Oppor-
tunity presents, and I make no Doubt, but that it
will be very agreeable to many of your Readers,
who are concerned in Maritime Affairs.

I am in Truth,
SIR your humble Servant,

SIR,

I Have just now your Favour of Saturday—de-
livering my opinion relative to Mr. Wells's Scheme
for pumping Vessels at Sea;—I am convinced
by Experience of its Practicability.—In 1759,—re-
turning from Jamaica in a Ship which had been so
very tight during the former Part of the Voyage,
that we had been frequently obliged to pump Wa-
ter into her.—We suddenly sprung a violent Leak
—occasioned by several Planks of the Sheathing
coming off:—There was several Feet of Water in
the Hold, before we discovered that the Ship leaked
at all;—It was in the dead of the Night, and our
Boats not sufficient to carry more than half the
People: so that had the Ship gone down, in all
Probability the whole must have perished.—They
say Necessity is the Mother of Invention.—In our
Situation, it was absolutely requisite to have Re-
course to some better Method, than the ordinary one
of pumping Vessels.—That which I hit on was,
in many Respects, exactly similar to Mr. Wells's,
but not in all, according to the Description, for I
have never seen the Draft.—We had the Trial of
it for more than nine Weeks, and it worked three
Pumps very well, one of which we constructed on
board, and which delivered more Water than the
other two;—A temporary one of this Sort is very
easily made.—If I have Time before I sail, to
finish a Draft of the whole Machine, I will send it,
with a Description to the Editor of the American
Magazine.

I am with Regard,
Sir, your humble Servant,
J. L. W.

To the PRINTER.

ON a Monument in St. Botolph Church Alders-
gate, London, is the following Inscription,
which has been justly admired for its Elegance and
Conciseness. If any of your learned Correspondents
will furnish a good English Translation of it, and
you will publish it in your Paper, it will doubtless
be agreeable to many others of your Readers, as
well as

Your humble Servant,
A. B.

HIC conjuncta suo recubat Francisca Marito;
Et Cinis est Unus, qui fuit Una Caro,
Huc cineres conferre suos soror Anna jubebat;
Corpora sic uno pulvere trina jacent,
Ille Opifex rerum Omnipotens, qui Trinus & unus,
Pulvere ab hoc uno Corpora trina dabit.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a letter from Bassia, May 7.

"The village of Alata, a pretty considerable
place near Ajaccio, having a few days ago sent a
submission to Count de Narbonne, who has eight
battalions under his command, he marched with
some of his troops to take possession of that village.
In his way he perceived some Corsicans, upon the
hills who made signals to him that they would sur-
render; but when he came near to them they
made a general discharge, which killed several of
his officers and men, after which they ran away.
The Count de Narbonne pursued and took some of
them, who will be punished according to the decla-
ration that was published by the Count de Vaux,
as it appears that the inhabitants of Alata were in
concert with them, having abandoned their houses
and set fire to the village. The day before yester-
day the Count de Vaux advanced his army to Saint
Nicholas, where it is encamped. The Count de
Marbœuf, and the Marquis de Boufflers, each of
them commanded a battalion."

PHILADELPHIA, August 10.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 3.
"Our Ministry give out they will repeal the late
Acts of Parliament, respecting America, early in
the next Session, yet we wish your Merchants may
hold firm their Resolutions of not importing Goods
from hence till the Law is actually passed."

Extract of another Letter, of the same Date.

"We quite concur in your Sentiments, respect-
ing the present Subject of Uneasiness between this
Country and the Colonies; many here will not be-
lieve that all these wrong Measures are fallen on
ignorantly, or for Want of better Judgment; but
we are now wholly in the Hands of such a Set of
Men, as were not employed in the two last Reigns.
We much approve of your Committee's Letter, and
notwithstanding what you may hear of the good
Dispositions, nay even Resolutions, of the Ministry
to repeal, at the Meeting of the Parliament, we
hope you will persevere in your Resolutions, until
the Repeals are actually passed."

Extract of another Letter from London, June 7.

"One Unlucky Circumstance, relating to your
American Affairs, I have hitherto forgot to men-
tion, and to which may be attributed the long
Continuance of our Misunderstanding; and that
is, that the Ministry have, till now, permitted
Lord Hillsborough to guide and direct every Thing
in his own Department; and, I am sorry to say it,
his positive, self-sufficient Temper, and the riveted
Opinion he hath unhappily imbibed, that the Amer-
icans ought to be treated with Rigour, and with
a high Hand, is very little suited to the proper Dis-
charge of the Trust reposed in him, to the present
Debility of our Government at Home, to the Spi-
rit and Importance of the Colonies, to just commer-
cial Maxims, or to the true Interest and Stability
of the British Empire, considering Things in the
most generous and enlarged Point of View."

On Tuesday last Capt. Gregory arrived here, in
8 Weeks, from Cadix, who informs, that the
Day before he sailed, an Account was received there
from Madrid, that towards the latter End of May,
General Paoli having withdrawn his Forces from
the Sea Coast, and possessed the Heights, was fol-
lowed by the French into the Mountains, where
they were attacked by the Corsicans, and entirely
defeated; when 1000 of the French were killed on
the Spot, and 1200 taken prisoners. And that his
Prussian Majesty had sent a complimentary Letter
to General Paoli, on the Occasion, wherein he styled
him *The greatest Hero of the Age*.

There is a Letter in Town, from a Gentleman
of the best Intelligence, with Regard to Indian Af-
fairs, in which he says, that the Report of a Mis-
understanding between the English and Indians at
Detroit, was intirely groundless; that there had
been some Uneasiness betwixt the French and Indi-
ans there, but that even that was done away, and
all very quiet.

MADE at the Subscriber's Glafs-

Works, and now on Hand, to be sold at his House
in Market-Street, opposite the Meal-Market, either whole-
sale or retail, between Three and Four Hundred BOXES
of WINDOW GLASS, consisting of the common
Sizes, 10 by 12, 9 by 12, 8 by 10, 7 by 9, 6 by 8, &c.
Lamp Glafs, or any uncommon Sizes, under 16 by 18, are
cut upon a short Notice. Where also may be had, most
Sorts of Bottles, Gallon, Half Gallon, and Quart, full Mea-
sure Half Gallon Case Bottles, Snuff and Mustard, Receiv-
ers and Retorts of various Sizes; also electrifying Globes and
Tubes, &c. As the above-mentioned Glafs is of American
Manufacture, it is consequently clear of the Duties the Amer-
icans so justly complain of, and at present it seems pecu-
liarly the Interest of America to encourage her own Manu-
factories, more especially those upon which Duties have been
imposed, for the sole Purpose of raising a Revenue.

N. B. He also continues to make the Philadelphia Brass
Buttons, well noted for their Strength, such as were made by
his deceased Father, and are warranted for seven Years.
Philadelphia, August 10. RICHARD WISTAR.

WE hear some Copies are to be had in Town of the
famous North-Brittons, No. 50 and 51, for publish-
ing which Mr. Bingley is now under Confinement in the
King's Bench Prison in London.—Inquire at the Printing-
Office.

Just imported from the Maker, and original Inventor, now
in London, the rightly prepared and improved

LIQUID TRUE BLUE.

THIS Preparation will give to Silk if white,
a most beautiful Blue; if yellow a fine Green; if Red
or Pink, a rich and agreeable Purple, by a Method so per-
fectly easy, as renders it useful to all Families, only pouring
a little of the Liquid into a Quantity of Water, no matter
how large, and whether it be hot or cold, and the Silk will
immediately Drain the Dye from the Water, and become of
the lively Colours mentioned above: A Phial is fully suffi-
cient for a complete Suit, but as for other small Things, as
Hats, Shades, Ribbons, &c. a Phial will serve many Times,
and if well cork'd up will always keep good. It is pro-
vided with Directions that shews not only how to manage
the Dye, but also the Silk, that it may be finished to Perfec-
tion.—To be sold Wholesale and Retail by Mr. No 21,
Bookseller, and by the Printer hereof, in New-York, where
all Dealers in the British Plantations may be supplied; and
may have a Specimen of the Colours, with the Hand and
Seal of Mr. FALCK, Inventor, and principal Proprietor of
this Liquid, which serves as a Certificate to all Venders in
the British Dominions, to guard against Counterfeits.
Price 3s. 6d. New-York Currency.

Mr. Falck begs Leave to observe, that it is his Original In-
vention, first made Public in New-York, 1766, and since in
England. He returns his sincere Thanks to the Ladies and
the Public in General, for the kind Reception he has met
with; he has brought it to its Perfection, and will make it
his study to give continual Satisfaction. He earnestly cau-
tions the Public against the Impositions of Counterfeits, which
have appeared in New-York since his Absence, (an Inconve-
nience which Useful Inventions generally labour under by
Quacks, whose Study it is to impose on the Public) which he
hopes will be attended to, and the Counterfeit treated with
that Contempt it deserves.

THE MOST VIOLENT TOOTH ACH,

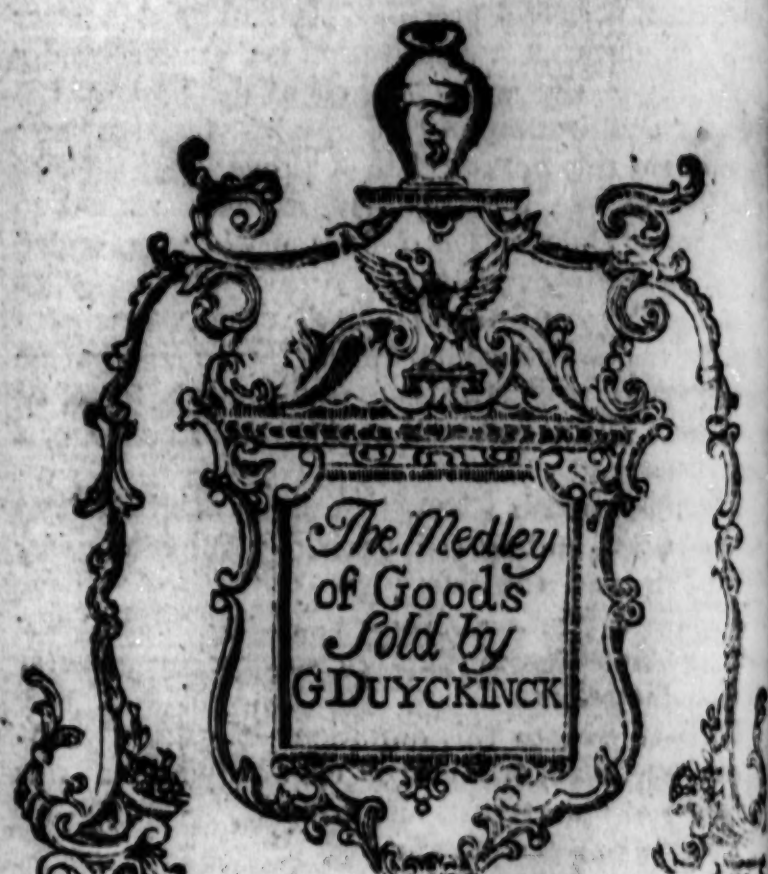
Cured in a few Minutes without Drawing,

(No CURE No PAY)

BY A TINCTURE which gives immediate Ease in the
Tooth Ach, and cures all Disorders whatever in the
Mouth or Gums, and in a few Days using will lessen the
Tooth if ever so loose, and with a little Continuance will
perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums. It likewise prevents
the Teeth from rotting, keeping such as are decayed from
becoming worse, and takes off all disagreeable Smells from
the Breath, and causes a large Discharge of all scorbutical
Humours lodged in the Gums, which destroy the Teeth.
By applying this Tincture outwardly, it will entirely re-
move all Kinds of Swellings in the Cheek, or Pain in the
Ear, and is an absolute Cure for the Head Ach if ever so
violent; and likewise cures the most violent rheumatic Pains
in any Part of the Body. This valuable Tincture is pre-
pared and sold in Bottles at ONE DOLLAR each, with par-
ticular Directions for using it, at Mrs. Baskirk's, the Corner
of Wall-Street, near the Coffee-House, New-York, by Mr.
HAMILTON, Surgeon Dentist and Operator for the Teeth,
from London, who cleans and beautifies the Teeth, and
displaces all superfluous Teeth and Stumps with the greatest
Ease and Safety, and makes and sets in artificial Teeth from
one single Tooth to a whole Set, in so nice a Manner that
they cannot be distinguished from natural; therefore those
Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the Misfortune of
losing their Teeth, have now an Opportunity of having
natural or artificial put in with Dispatch and Secrecy, and
in such a Manner as to be of real Use, Ornament, and Ser-
vice for many Years, without giving the least Pain to the
Patient, which is too often the Case, owing to the Want of
Judgment in the Operator.

N. B. Artificial Teeth put in at TWO DOLLARS a
Tooth, and the Poor, afflicted with the Tooth Ach, cured
gratis, every Morning from eight to ten.

A complete Assortment at the
UNIVERSAL STORE or



At the Sign of the
Looking Glafs & Druggist Pot,
At the Corner of the Old Slip-Market,
NEW-YORK;

A variety of pictures, looking-
glasses, and paper hangings,
With flint glasses of all kinds.

London and Bristol crown win-
dow glafs of all sizes, as large as
27 by 22 inches.

Coach and plate glafs.
Painters and Limners Colours,
mix'd or unmix'd.

Varnish of all kinds,—Japaners ar-
ticles,—Gold and silver leaf, &c.
Dying Colours with every Article
belonging to dying.

Fullers articles,—Founders and
smelters do.—Hatters trimmings,—
Foil and stones, &c. for Jewellers,
—London and hard metal powder,—
Brass and copper ware,—Carpeting
of all kinds,—China do.—Spicery.

DRUGS and MEDICINES,
With a general Assortment of ge-
nuine patented Medicines, war-
ranted, and Shop Furnitures.

N. B. The above Advertisement, be-
ing only the Heads, which consists of a Variety
of Articles, almost every particular in each
Branch can be commended at the above Store.

Also; English Sail Cloth, No. 1,
to 6—Nails and Brads of all Sizes.
Tin Sheets in Boxes, Sheet Iron;
Sheet and Bar Lead; Shot of all
Sizes; English and German Steel.
Variety of Chimney Tiles, Allum,
Copperas, Brimstone, Salt Petre,
Borax, Seeds, &c. for Distillers.
Sold Wholesale and Retail.